THE WAR IN CHINA.

Rendezvous of the Expeditionary Force in the Bay of Ta-lien-whau.

NO PLAN OF OPERATIONS AS YET FIXED.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELS.

Address of the Shanghae Merchants to Lord Elgin.

A Vigorous Policy in the North Recommended.

BESIPATED HABITS OF THE EMPEROR.

His Celestial Majesty Publicly Rebuked by the Censors, &c.,

From the Shangnae Correspondence of the London

From the Shangnae Correspondence of the London Times.)

SHANGHAE, July 5, 1869.

The whole British force has reached the redezvens at Ta-lien whan. No casualty whatever occurred among the large fleet of men-of-war and transports, save that one of the latter, the Merchantman, ren ashore in a fog and escaped without damage. The Centaur, which I reported to have grounded in the river through the carelessness of a pilot, get off in two days without injury. Let us hope that no long time will elapse before the combined expedition sails for the Peiho. The Mandarins have driven all flocks and herds into the interior, and no fresh meat, and few supplies, can be procured for the large British force which only waits the signal for action. Up to this moment no blow has been struck, no blockate enforced, no hostile measures taken against "the enemy," since the 25th of June, 1859.

When the news of the disaster at the Taku forts first reached England it was felt that the intermittent state of peace and war which had lasted since 1840 must cease, and for ever. Well did the Duke, apropos of this very Chinese question, declare the impossibility of England's engaging in a little war. Begardless of his advice, our government waged one little war after another of this enormous empire, subduing a town or occupying an island, but never even attempting to reach the capital, until Lord Elgin's "happy audacity" carried him to Tien-tsni in 1858. But the force which accompanied him was small, and made no impression on the old to; party now ruling supreme at the seat of government. They did not believe in our power, and determined to disregard the treaty and prevent the English Ambassador's arrival at Pekin. How they succeeded for the moment at the Taku forts last year is matter of history.

Various plans were suggested for bringing the Chinese Emperor to reason. In 1842 Lord Gough sailed up the Yang-tee, took Chingkeang-foo, occupied the Grand Canal, cut off the supplies of grain from Pekin, and advanced to Nankin, which he was about to

pied the Grand Canal, out off the supplies of grain irom Pekin, and advanced to Nankin, which he was about to assault. In order to save the ancient capital of China, and restore communication with the South, the Imperial court came to terms and the treaty of Nankin was signed. Here was a precedent to follow, a policy to cursue. That course which succeeded in 1842 could never be wrong eighteen years later. Alast the legislator who advocated this hopeful scheme forgot that Nankin has been in the possession of rebels since 1853, and that the occupation so anxiously contended for would be the greatest service we could render to the Emperor. Then nature has anticipated us at the Grand Canal. In 1851 the Yellow river, which had long threatened this splendid monument of Chinese skill and perseverance, burst its embankments in the province of Shantung, and destroyed the canal for a considerable distance. This disaster occurred some two hundred miles north of Nankin. The canal has never been repaired, and the enormous traffic between the Yang-tse and Pekin is now transferred to the dangerous Yellow Sea and the treacherous Gulf of Pechele. So much for the precedent of 1842.

Another suggestion—supported I believe, by her Majesty's government—was to divide China into two districts, north and south, the Yang-tse forming the line of partition. In the southern division are all the ports at present opened to trade—Shanghae. Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, Canton and Swatow. Here it was proposed that business should be continued as assail, while the north should be declared in a state of blockade. At first sight this scheme seems plausible enough, but it is open to many, and, in my opinion, fatal objections. The Imperial answer to the allies' ultimatum was not received until early in April, and no blockade could have been effected before the end of that month. By that time nearly the whole of the grain junks from the south had arrived in the Peiho, and the supply of corn for the year was secured at Pekin. True it is that after that per

of this very southern district which it was thought desirable to spare, and the 100,000 sailors form part of the population with which we wish to trade and whom we are to consider as our very good friends. They would have been utterly ruined by a lengthened blockade, and might have caused scrious disturbances at six ports.

Again, though we have hitherto had trading relations with the 200,000,000 of human beings who inhabit the northern division of China, the treaty of Tien tsin opens two ports in the district, and before long we may hope to till this enormous field which has so long lain failow, and which offers such a prospect for merchant and manufacturer. While the south is a producing and exporting country, with a tropical climate and a soil teening with vertaining, the wealth of the north mainly consists in timber, in metals, wood, oil, seed, &c. The south exports the necessaries of life, and the north receives and requires them in enormous quantities. In the north the winters are severe, and the inhabitants are compelled to wear the armost clothing that can be procured. They bring annuactures and Mongella, though we when the Tiensin treaty is ratified, can lay down the woollens of Bradforu and the capture of New Chang and Tang Chow. The proposed blockade would have inflicted frightful sufferings on this haraless propulation, while, as the spirit, at the capital, Par we suffering to the capture of the woold, which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effect on the wearty which now have produced no effec The proposed blockade with any controller of the sufferings on this harmless propulation, while, as the year's grain supply was secured at Pekin, it would have produced no effect on the way carry which now rules triumphant at the capital. Paree sufficients of debellars superbos should surely be our this of conduct here. To blockade the coast for months before an effectual blow was struck would have only on Charaged Sang ko-lin-sin in his resistance, inspired the Mandarias with a belief in our weakness, and embittered the feelings of the people against us. So, as Mr. Bruce here that the troops were on their way to China, he mear visely awaited their arrival and ferbore from instituting a pre-kade. We are now ready to strike, and to strike hard. A resistant a will certainly be made and it is desirable that it should, for no peace would be issuing unless our prestige be first re-established. But here is every reason for thinking that the war will be short and decisive. Then, with the Mandarias humbled and the people spaced, with our right asserted and our might made manifest, we may hope to dictate terms which will place the relations between the two countries on a satisfactory footing and insure a lasting peace.

We have accounts as to the number of men at the Taku forts. These reports have been received from various quarters, and they agree in estimating

lasting peace.

We have accounts as to the number of men at the Taku forts. These reports have been received from various quarters, and they agree in estimating the Chinese force at not more than 25,000 men. As to the army at Then-tsin and Pekin there is no reliable information. The Russian Minister, General Ignatieff, states that the Chinese authorities do not believe we have an army, and are preparing for an attack from the fleet alone. As I have mentioned General innatieff's name, I may say that, at an interview I had with him vesterday, he alinded to the reports which prevailed in England, after the Taku disaster has year, that Russians were in the batteries assisting the Chinese. He arrived at Pekin two days before the affair, having travelled post for the purpose of reaching the capital at the same time as Mr. Bruce. Almost immediately after his arrival he heard of our defeat, refused to believe it, and wrote to his government, stating that the report must be false. Some four months afterwards he read letters in the London Times, which averred that the Russians co-operated with the Chinese. His first thought was to write to Admiral Hope upon the subject, and assure him that there was not the alightest foundation for the statements; but, seeing that the London Times scouted the idea, he "felt satisfied that public opinion in Langland would be set right on the subject." I have made it my business to inquire, and I do not believe there is the least foundation for these reports. The English many was naturally slow to confess it could have been defeated by the Chinaman alone. Mealooked about late the origin of these reports. The English many was naturally slow to confess it could have been defeated by the Chinaman alone. Mealooked about late the forts he heard the worl given in

Russian to pass along the powder. It is more than probable that, amid the din of baside and the roar of cannon, the cars of the officer in question may have deceived him. The Russians could harshy have anticipated the result which occurred, and they are too astate to have run the risk of a war with England and France for the sake of defending the Taku forts, where defeat was all but certain, and where defeat would probably have left them princers in our hands. That Russia is pursuing a successful policy in North China is beyond question. This policy may be described as peacefully aggressive. Enforce many months are over the Amoer will be connected with St. Petersburg by telegraph, and the southern portion of siberia has lately received an important extension at the expense of China. Russia has gained her successes by diplomacy, actionoc in which her are the are second to none. They are not the men to make the blunder imputed to them. In truth, the Russia has good rinched as of old.

The Chinese have succeeded in rusing the Cormorant, sunk in the Petho. They built a boat, into which they transferred ge Cornorant's emglies. Out set them going out to such a succession of the control of the

The merchants of Shanghae yesterday presented Lord Elgin with an address, signed by all the leading firms in the place. Nothing can be more unselfish than the sentiments expressed—nothing more disinterested than the course recommended. It is clear that the interests of these gentlemen are identified with peace, but they see that peace can only be secured by vigorous action in the north. Their address is as follows:—

May It Plazast Yove Excellence—
In approaching your Excellence—
In a third your Excellence—
In a third your Excellence your views regarding the
policy which we conceive would be skill be excused
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without relucionace that we can exist us greated
a resort to houtlines. It is a sain to great a sa

Lord Elgin sails in the Peroze to-day for the Eng-lish rendezvous at Ta-lien-whan, whence my next letter whi be dated. Baron Gros takes his depar-ture on board the Du Chayla to-morrow to join the Prench at Chefow.

letter will be dated. Baron Gros takes his departure on board the Du Chayla to-morrow to join the French at Chefow.

This bay of Ta-then-whan lies open to the south-cast, and is completely landlocked in every other quarter. Fully nine miles in with and fifteen or sixteen miles in length it affords an excellent anchorage. There are no should an excellent anchorage. There are no should be minimum depth is five fathoms. Morning is dawning as her Majesty's ship Feroze, with the ensign of the English Ambassador at the main, steams slowly past the islands which protect the entrance of this natural harbor. All eyes are on the lookout for the fleet, and at length, far away to the west we distinguish the Chesapeake, with the flag of Admiral Hope at the fore, while that of Admiral Jones floats from the mizen of the Impérieuse, at the eastern angle of the bay. Fourteen thousand miles from home this splendid fleet lies, ready to assert the might and protect the right of England. By the sid of a good glass we make out sixty pennants. Here is the stately Chesapeake, with her fifty-one guns. Under her lee leashed in like hounds and waiting to be slipped, are the venomous little gunboats, ready for any mischiefthe Slaney, Leven. Algerine, Kestrel, Janus, Clown, Woodcock, Drake, Watchful, Havock, Forester, Oposeum, Starling, Firm, Stanuch, Banterer, Bustard, Flamer, Bouncer and Shapsting musquitoes of the waters—which will soon buzz about the Taku forts. The Nimrod, Rochuck, Sparrowhawk, Renard, Ringdove, Pioneer and Bagle, of larger size and greater drangth of water, pray for a good tide to take them over the Peiho bar, where more than one have old scores to settle with the celestial braves. The Chesapeake, Imperieuse, Pearl, Scout, Encounter, Cruiser, Feroz, Sampson, Odin, Porious, Magielenne, Centaur, Sphynx, Inflexible, Fury, Cumbrian and Acteon, are too large for the shallow coast of Pechele bay, but they will lend a hand with the boat expelitionary force assembled and ready for action. The 25th of June was the anniversary

that day. But they could not advance without our allies, and the French were not prepared. They are not ready now, but have undertaken that hefore the 20th inst. they will name a time by which their preparations will be completed. Their men are doing all in their power to make up for lost time, but the end of the month will arrive before they are ino sudition to start, and they will take the field with a much smaller force than was anticipated. They brought out no artillery horses, and the ponies purchased in Japan and Manulla have never seen a gun. They have just been despatched to Chefow, where every exertion is made to render them efficient as speedily as possible. Their gunboats were sent in pieces on board the transports. Some have turned up and are being put together, but many are still wanting. Now, let there be no mistake on this subject. The summer is vaning fast, the time for prompt and immediate action has arrived, and yet our expeditionary force, which costs at least a million monthly, is bying idle at Tallen-huan. It could be embarked and sail to-morrow. It has been ready for days. The delay lies with the French, and with them alone. I readily admit the difficulties encountered by our allies at such a distance from here, and with no depots at Hong Kong and in India. I make every allowance for the increase in difficulties from the loss of many of their transports. But the consequences of delay may be so serious, and the facts are so unquestionable, that I should fail in my duty did I omit to state them.

This bay was intended as a rendezvous only. It was never imagined that the troops would disembark. When Sir Hope Grant saw we should be kept back for some weeks he determined at once to get the men and horses out of the ships, and put the men under canvass. This was accordingly done, and the whole force—horse, foot and artillery—is now encamped on either side of the bay.

The effective force of this army consists of 6,357 British and 2,178 native lufantry, 1,012 cavalry, 1,793 artillery, 485 enginee

mountain train batteries and a siege train, consisting of light \$2-pounders and \$3-inch howitzers; \$1.680 horses are in camp, besides a number of ponies and bullocks.

The first division is encamped on the west, the second division, and the artillery, cavalry and land transport on the east side of the harbor. Looking over the hills which surround the bay, you can hardly believe that this is the furthest cast. Approaching from the sea, the rocks rise high and precipitous, much like the cliffs of Freshwater. Ascending the bay the hills recede from the water, become terraced, and bear a striking resemblance to old friends on the west coast of Scotland—Mull, for instance. Sand and shingle form the beach on the western side. Between it and the hills is a large plateau, varying in width from two miles to ten. Mount the height, and undulating slopes meet your eye, scantily covered with short sweet grass and wild thyme. "The very place for a sheep walk," cries a friend of no small experience. Merinoes would be the thing here, for they don't like your rich, fat herbage, but prefer taking a constitutional between meals. At the head of the bay, and all along the promontory which forms the eastern side, is a magnificent plain, well and carefully cultivated. The inhabitants are colonists from Shang-tung, who herbage, but prefer taking a constitutional between meals. At the head of the bay, and all along the promontory which forms the eastern side, is a magnificent plain, well and carefully cultivated. The inhabitants are colonists from Shang-tung, who have supplianted the lazy, thriftess Manchoos, Lord Elgin pronounces them the finest men he has seen in China. Many are aix feet high and stout in proportion. Their husbandry is excellent. We see bearded wheat, barley, Indian corn, millet, beans, pass, carrots, tunings, yams, sweet potatoes, cabbages and lettuce. The corn is in straight furrows, evidently sown in drills. The gardens contain apricots, peaches, nectarines, plums, pears, cherries and small grapes, none of which are ripe, fortunately for the British soldier. Carnations, pinks, roses, and hollyhooks form part of the Manchoorian fora, and in the few hedge rows dog roses, and honeysuckles abound, with forget-me-nots and anemonies. There are thisties enough to please the most enthusiastic Scotchman, while such familiar weeds as dandelions, dockens, and briers spring up in places which have eluded the care of the farmer. Footpaths intersect the fields, the swallow skims by, and the lark "can scarce get out his notes for fey" as we take our quiet evening walk. Small villages dot the plain in every direction. Near most of them is a clump of treesfir, dwarf cak, willow, birch, poplar, a sacia, wainut and yew. There is but little game. As few pigeons have been petted, and one have have been shot at by half the British army, but she is too quick for them. The cottages are good and substantial, built of large stones, plastered over with mind mortar, and v. v well thatched with sea weed. Each house contains two rooms, and a large sort of oven to warm the place in winter. Few agricultural laborers in England are after ledged; but I free our industries, Guident Pattle's orderly is a Chinese print, ent out of the Bhartands. The Braves are brave ladeed, in Tan forts. The Braves are brave ladeed, in Tan forts. The Braves

serenciy upon the fight. It is a curious print to find, for we are 600 miles from Pehin by land, and there is little or no trade.

The climate is delicious. The thermometer in the shade has never exceeded \$1, and a fine breeze springs up in the evening. Angust among the hills will give a fair idea of it. Captain Hand, in the Sampaon, surveyed the bay last winter. There were 18 degrees of cold in the worst weather, but the north wind swept sharp and keen over the hills. The villages are peaceful, unarmed, and well disposed, though terribiy frightened at seeing the large force. Soon after our arrival half a dozen of our fellows got into one of the villages, and during a "row" one of the peasants was accidentally shot. Next day three officers, ignorant of this, landed at the same village. They had revolvers in their belts, and the peasants attacked them, got them down, and took away their weapons. They then conducted them to their hoat without inflicting any injury. Sir thepe Grant the following morning sent an aide-de-camp and interpreter to require them to give up their arms. This demand they at once compilied with, explaining that they meant no harm, but, eaching three armed men, they feared a repetition of the scene of the previous day, and so thought it best to possess themselves of the pistois.

Most stringent orders have been issued by the Admiral and General against looting or annoying the people. These orders have been well carried out, and supplies are consequently brought freely into camp. Yesterday afternoon two mandsrins arrived from Ting-chow, a walled city thirteen miles hence, and chin-chinned Gen. Crofton. They brought sheep, eggs, fowls, and tea. General Crofton received them most graciously, tried to dispel their fears, and gave them a bottle of sherry and another of brandy. They admired the wine glasses so much that they were added to the gift, and they went away rejoicing. Excellent springs of water have been found in Odin's bay. The place is so safe and convenient, so near the Peiho and the scene of future operations, that the naval and military authorities have determined on making Ta-lien-whan a depot for stores, provisions and munitions of war during the expedition. The engineers are erecting two small forts to command the landing, and a battery of artillery, with some infantry, will remain behind in charge when we sail for the Peiho.

No plan of operations has yet been settled. Sir Hope Grant went to Chefow on Tuesday, and returned yesterday. The French Admiral and General are expected to-morrow, and we hope they may be able to fix a day by which they will be prepared. This much, however, seems certain—the French will land to the south, the English to the north of the Taku forts. The place selected by us is Peh-tang, about eight miles from the Peiho, and at the mouth of the river which Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, ascended on his late iouncy to Pekin. A naval brigade will probably be formed from the blue jackets and the marines, which will set with the army, and while the troops attack the forts in the rear, the gunboats will tackle them in front.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY, Sept. 28-6 P. M. The money market is generally easier to-day than yesterday, though it is hardly possible to quote any change in rates. The brokers are generally paying seven per cent, and the best paper over sixty days does not go under seven. At 61 very choice short bills are readily passed. There is no complaint in any quarter of a want of money, though the wants of the West prevent the demand falling so far below the supply as to cause a decline in the rate of interest. Money continues to arrive from the South and from the near by States. Some money is coming from England likewise, for investment in the Eric and other rail-

way stocks.
Foreign exchange continues dull. The leading bankers continue to ask 1003 for sterling and 5.134 for francs, but very excellent bills may be had be low these rates, and the demand is quite light. The steamers to-morrow will take out something over half a million in specie, part of which will be in silver.

very large indeed, but the tendency of prices was downward. The large advance of the past week in New York Central and one or two other stocks has tempted holders to sell out, and the quantity of Central, especially, now on the market is so large that speculators look for a considerable de-cline, notwithstanding the large earnings. The Western stocks are depressed, on the other hand, partly in consequence of the apparent diminution in traffic, and partly through the manœuvres of parties who are operating for the decline. It was thus reported at one time to-day that the Rock Island directors proposed to pass the October dividend. What prospect there may be of this may be guthered from the following statement of the financial condition of the company, which appear-ed in a transposed and unintelligible shape in this morning's HERALD:-

Expenses same time, 65 per cent	
Rent Bureau Valley Railroad, nine months	93,750 31,500
Net earnings for nine months	
Apparent cash means, April 1, 1860 From which deduct a 3 per cent divid April, 1860	dend in
Surplus cash means, April 1, 1860	0, (part 639 231
Deduct six months' rent B V. R. R Deduct six months' interest Deduct six months' sinking fund	62,500 48,895 21,000
Net earnings for six months	\$196,386
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Cash and encollected revenue, June 30, 1859 \$279,925

Which would leave still an unexpended balance of \$247,239—Or 4 41 per cent. Besides these resources the company own 1,016 shares of its stock, valued new at \$81,200. The present annual contribution of \$42,000 to the sinking fund, if invested at 7 per cent, will suck all but \$400,000 of the bonds at their maturity in 1870.

The strongest stocks on the list to-day were Erie and Harlem, both of which, until the close of the day, were pretty firm at yesterday's quotations. some of the Western shares being quite free, and the demand slack. This afternoon the market was tame, and stocks closed at the following quota-State, 53; Virginia 6's, 91 a 4; Tennessee 6's, 901 a 91; Missouri 6's, 79; a 4; Canton, 22; a 4; Cumberland Coal preferred, 14 a 4; Pacific Mail, 83 a 4; New York Central, 90; a 91; Eric, 41; a 4; Hudson River, 64) a 4: Harlem, 231 a 3: do. preferred, 544 n 1: Reading, 481 a 1: Michigan Central, 704 a 2: Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 23 a 22; do. guaranteed, 48 a 4; Panama, 125 a 4; Illinois Central, 86; a 2; Galena and Chicago, 77; a 78; Cleveland and Toledo, 47 a 2; Chicago and Rock Island, 774 a 78; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 90 a 4; Illinois Central bonds, 190 a 4; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 264 a 96.

The sales at the Mining Board to-day were: -

were \$22,780,404, and the balances \$1,039,976. We understand that one of the heaviest dry goods houses in Broadway has suspended payment. For some days their credit has been suspected, and to day it is understood that matters have come to a crisis. The liabilities are believed to be large; what the assets will prove remains to be ascer-

talned. The following dividends have been dec ared:-The Bank of Mutual Redemption (New England), a dividend of 2 per cent; the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford, & semi-aunual dividend of 4 per cent; the Mechanics' Bank, 34, and the Bedford Commercial, 34; the Hadley Falls Bark, a dividend of 4 per cent, payable October 1; Brighton Market Bank, 42 per cent; Framingham Bank, 4; Bank of Cape Ann, 3; the Milbury Bank, Milbury, a dividend of 4 per cent. The dividends of the Springfield banks are:-Chl-copec, Agawam and Pynchen, 4 per cent each; Springfield, 33: John Hancock, not declared. The Cabot Bank, Chicopee, pays 32 per cent.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:-Payments. 11, 000 00
Payments. 174,509 50
Dalance. 5,271,949 61
It will be seen by the following table that the tolls for the third week in September show a great increase, being nearly double those of last

Increase in 1800. 801.800 57
The first weeks in September, 1800. 348.371 92
The in 1859. 174.128 38
Increase in 1800. \$114.240 61
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the taird week in September, 1800. \$192.248 41
Do. in 1859. 1,009.202 57 We learn by telegraph from Iowa that the Mis-

sissippi and Missouri Railroad has been opened to Marengo. This will add considerably to the business of the road, and will open up some of the finest

The weather during the week has been one but picasant, with occasional rain and wind storms. The advices from all parts of the Northwest are to the effect that the corn crop is safe beyond every contingency, and that the yield speed, with the exception of some spots to the southern part of this State. The weather has been favorable for the fall operations of agriculturists. The recepts and shumments of flow and grain during the past week were as

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	Receipts.	Shipments.
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There has been a falling off i	n the receipts	from those of
e week provious of 4.000 bb	le flour, and a	pout 320.000
she's wheat. The shipment		
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The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says of the

money market:-

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272 Eric ER ass'd etk. 40 50 Hud RiverRR.b10 65	200 do b80 78 ½ 25 do b80 78 ½ 200 do s30 78 ½	
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250 do 65% 150 do 530 65 100 do 530 6474	250 do130 7834 300 do530 7834	
100 do 530 6474 100 do 830 6474	250 do 130 78% 300 do 530 78% 200 do 510 78% 500 do 78% 200 do 500 78%	
160 do 64%	500 do 510 78%	
160 do 64 %	200 do	
100 do #10 64%	100 do 860 78 4 250 do 810 78 4	
10 do #60 64%	50 do 78%	
1900 do 24 36 do 23%	20 Chi,BurkQuin RR 90% 100 do830 90%	
1860 do 23%	160 do	
1800 do 227 100 do 30 233	150 Mil & Mis ER. 560 14%	
100 do b15 24	100 do 14%	
160 do. b20 d6 10 d6. b30 d1 160 d6. b30 d4 160 d6. a20 d4 160 d6. a30 d4 160 d6. a50 d2 160 d6. b50 d2 160 d6. b50 d4 160 d6. b50 d		
30 do 23 do 23 do 24 do 25 do 26 do 25 do 26 do 25 do 26 do 25 do 26 do	BOARD.	
3000 Missouri 6's 79 4	100 she Harlem RR. 23%	
20000 Tenn 6s, 90 .b3 91	200 dob30 23 \(\)	
3000 Er RE34 mb,1883 100 %	200 do 23%	
600 Hi Cen RR bas. 1001	10 Hariem RR pre. 55	
100 Pac M 8 8 Co.b30 84	100 do b30 54 % 100 Mich Cen RR 70 % 50 Mich SaNI gn #60 48	
360 N Y Cen RR 90%	100 Mich SANI gn 160 48	
100 do \$10 90%	700 do 825 48 12	
160 do 90%	700 do 825 48 1 20 Panama RR 125 1 100 Il Ceu RR scrip 86 5	
300 N Y Cen RR. 90 2 200 do. 150 91 100 do. 10 90 4 160 do. 90 90 4 100 do. 500 91 4 100 do. 500 91 4 40 Erie RB. 41 1 100 do. 41 1	50 Mich SaNI gs 260 48 150 do 520 48 150 do 520 48 150 do 520 48 150 Hz 20 Panama RR 125 150 Hz 20 RR acrip 86% 100 Cleva Piarit 530 15% 250 Cleva Tol RR 530 48 350 Cleb & RJ RR 77% 150 do 78 150 do 78 100 do 77%	
100 do b60 91 450 Erie RR 41 15 100 do 41 15 100 do 41 15 200 do b30 41 15	100 Clev& PisRR 530 1534 250 Clev&Tol RR 530 48	
100 40 100 4117	110 40 70	
450 Erie RR	150 do 78 100 do 7734	
50 do #30 41%	100 do 660 7814	
	100 Chie, Bur&Q RR. 90 100 do600 90	
250 Hudson R RR 64%	100 dob60 91	
STOR PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.		

CITY COMPERICIAL REPORT.

James — The market was steady, with sales of 50 bbls.

pots at 5½c and 26 bbls. poerls at 8½c.

Beganeures — Ficer—The receipts were large, waite
the market was heavy and closed with a tendency
to wards lower prices. The sales embraced about 16,000
bbls. closing within the following range of prices —
Soperfine State. from old and new wheat.

5 25 a 5 50

Extra State, from old and new wheat.

5 25 a 5 50

Common to choice Western extra.

5 25 a 6 76
St. Louis extra.

5 15 a 6 76
Mixed to straight Southern.

5 25 a 7 50
Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

5 60 a 5 76
Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

5 60 a 5 76
Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

5 60 a 5 76
Choice extra family and bakers' brands.

Hav —Saics of 1,000 below were made at 750. a 850., for ablyment.

Huss —The market this week has been active and the saics are large, the market closing very firm, with an active broady from the trade. The receipts are fair, but the saics are large, and the stock is reduced to 221,000 bides. The raics manned to 65 600 bides, and receipts 37,00. The saics have been —17,000 dry Bosnes Ayres and Montreid et 25,00 and Montreid et 25,00 and Montreid et 25,00 and for the control of 25,00 and for the control of 25,00 and for the control of 25,00 frux. In the control of 25,00 and 10,00 frux. In the control of 25,00 frux. In the control

lock leather this week, and prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

Lock was firm at 75c for common and 31 for old.

Moracers.—A wale of 25 hids clayed Guba was made at 25c, and 35 do Caba muscowado at 25c.

Navat Stromes.—Sales of 300 hids entries torpentine, in New York barrels, were made at 45c, and 300 do. in thipping order, at 41c. Reain was in steady demand, with sales of 1,000 bills at \$1 45 a \$14 7 per 30 list, delivered.

Provinces — Perk.—The demand was moderate, and sales embraced about 450 bils, in hidding mess at \$19 30 a \$19 07 jg, and prime at \$14 a \$14 12%. Beef was steady and in good demand, while the supply was moderate; the sales embraced about \$75 bils, at 95 a \$6 for country mess, \$6 a \$9 25 for repacked do, and \$11 a \$11 50 for mess, \$6 a \$9 25 for repacked do, and \$11 a \$11 50 for bils. It 10 a 12 gg. Butter and cheese were unchanged. But was steady and in good request, with sales of 850 bils, at 10 a 12 gg. Butter and cheese were unchanged. But was a \$10 a 25 gg. Butter and cheese were unchanged. But was a steady and steady with a good demant from the trade and for redning; the sales embraced about 1,500 hids. Caba muscavadoes within the range of \$1/c.

75.c. for both grades (80 hbds. Melado at 33.c., and about 500 a 500 horse, good part high grades, at 85.c. Fireas —30 cases made were sold at 33c. a 40c. Spris. —300 case timothy were sold at \$2.0, and 100 base flax seed at \$2.0 a \$1.00. Chover wasquiet at \$2. a 10c. Calcutta libraced was and at \$1.7 a \$1.50. Winnessy was better and more attive, with sales of 600 a 1.00 bbis, at 23c. a 23 ig. Whose years had a 25.0 a 25 ig. West. —The market is unit, and we have nothing to report from 5rst hands. The business has been drawn to Philadelphia, where a public sale came off on the 20th, the particulars of which will appear in our next. We report to calles of importance this week.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. . The following is a comparative statement of the imports of fereign dry goods at New York for the week and since

entered at this port the past week, as well as t thrown upon the market, gives an excess over the same

\$145,031-10tal, \$1,483,591

period in the two preceding years of 1858 and 1869. The aggregate rince the 1st of January last approxi-mate within \$8,366,013 of the entries tor the same time last year, and within \$7,910,550 of the value of those thrown upon the market in 1859—in which year the amounts largely exceeded those of any previous period. Of the value of goods introduced for consumption, wealhas amounted to \$501 380, cotton goods to \$151 001, silks \$566,045, flax to \$120,134, and mouslaines goods to

Entered for Consumption.
Plan. Value. Pkgs. Value. Woollens. 155 4125,397
Carpeting. 88 35 608
Cuths. 129 102 137
Worsteds. 224 93 251
Pelaines. 94 18 814
Cot & worst 213 49 027
Shawle. 43 26 661
Braids & b 13 6,893
Blankots. 249 26,322
Hoso. 89 8,526
Worst, yarn 15 8,814 Total 608 \$560,045 Linens.... 514 \$69,204 Hokis.... 3 1.712 Total 1.512 \$501.380 Ontters 115 \$23 316 Colored ...
Em. muslins
Prints
Laces
Edkis Miscellaneous— dtraw goods 255 838 402 Millinery... 4
Feath. & dow 43
Clothing... 34
Les. gloves. 37
Embroid's. 41
Kid gloves... 9
Suspenders... 7 Speed 572 Hope 215 15 863 29 821 Total 1,006 \$151,001 Silke ... 211 \$222 471 Robboos ... 93 91 532 Cravats ... 46 36 870 Plushes ... 13 8 501 Total 430 \$145,031 Withdraun from 46 820 931 40 9 406 62 25 806 36 10 434 6 1 857 1 931 Cot Aworst. Total......24 \$14.454 Total 231 \$75,993
 Zetton—
 34
 88 455

 Cottons
 34
 28 455

 Colored
 20
 3 282

 I mb musi's
 1
 145

 Cloves
 1
 504

 Sprod
 64
 9 68

 Rese
 3
 836
 Total 54 10 943 Straw goods 53 Embroidery 8 Matting.... 6 Total 113 \$22 540 Total 67 \$31.101 Entered for Warehousing. NoolWoolbers 5 \$2 \$20
Carpeting 32 4 247
Cloths 1 582
Wornted 53 27,682
Delains 31 14 855
Cot. & worst 40 17,092
Shawis 11 6,377

Total 232 361,684 Total 116 \$16.586 Entered for consumption—
Manufactures of wool..... \$501,880 131,661 566,046 120,134 146,031 91,483,591 \$76,993 29,540 14,454 9,943 11,101 \$179,028 The exports during the past week have been trilling

Total 173 \$73,168

Total.... 5 \$1,930

Venezosia Hayti British Acatralia Danish West Judica

can porte, Australia and West India islands. The exporte

and confined to inconsiderable abipments to

towards its close, and will have passed its height during the coming ments of October. The business doing one day is active and another dull. There was a reported failure of a house last week, but which, it is said, was only a temporary suspension. The house having called lita-creditors together, exhibited a large amount of rollable assets over and above its liabilities, and hence weat on as usual. This suspension was the subject of some very ill limed and erroneous remarks in the Tinace of this city, which charged that the aforesaid house failed on account of doing a Southern trade. It cautiloned its mercantile renders against this trade, and intimated that those indulging in it generally come out at the small end of the born. We have no disposition to do injustice to the trade of any section or our wilely extended country, and are exposed to the discussion of political matters in connection with trade, but the majority of the merchants in the dry goods trade will bear us out in the assertion that where one house engaged in the Southern trade are smong the oldest and strongest in the Southern trade are smong the oldest and strongest in the city. The article referred to, it is supposed, was intended to wound the character or credit of houses whose members gave vent to their patriotic Union sentiments at the Cooper Institute Union meeting. While the Western trade became measurably suspended for two years following the panie of 1857, to which failures in the cropt contributed, it is but fair to state that the South, having in that period made two enormous crops of cotton, for which good prices were obtained, contributed to suitain the dry goods trade, to give employment to shipping, life to the flancial exchanges, and, to de much to sever and to prevent permanent ill results from the breakdown of 1857. There has been a numer this week of another suspension in the trade, the name and particulars of which we cannot trade.

The late foreign advices speak favorably of the state of

The late foreign advices speak favorably of the state of trade in Manchester. The subners on this side are well supplieded, and producing goods practic well up to the demand for many kinds of good productions.

In degressic goods the business has been, without classes of many kinds of good productions.

In degressic goods the business has been, without classes of many-state and productions.

In degressic goods the business has been, without classes of many-salt, an agenral thing, is prices. Its domestic weekly while prices have shown no great change. Facty new styles of weekles and deaten goods were in fair frequest. Staple cotton articles were esteady. We goods brown sheetings and she times heve maken, at sign a 136, and 146, for medium. Flice browns were unchanged. Bleached goods were similar here, were quiet. Saltents of favorable colors were less active, and prices were quiet. Fine cashinese for favorable colors were made and stock light. The shipments making were chiefly to california and to South American ports. Other descriptions of demands and stock light. The shipments making were chiefly to california and to South American ports. Other descriptions demands and stock light. The shipments making were chiefly to california and to South American ports. Other descriptions were for a fair with the stock of the shipments was doing, especially in new and destrable styles of silk and dress goods. Pine new and net over high cost ribbons were doing well, but the market with well supplied with all kinds, and prices for met descriptions were dull. Low priced black silks were dusted to the ribbons were doing well, but the market with well supplied with all kinds, and prices for met descriptions were dull. Low priced black silks were fair demand. German woollen goods were quiet.

Several auxiliant at the The case were doing well were quiet.

Several auxiliant at the The case of the importation of the representatively few list were jassed. A moderate so of female were ribben was beld yeared and the prices of the impo